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CLIMACIUM KINDBERGII (R. & C.) Grout.

The three species of Climacium are quite common in northern Massachusetts, at least in that section of the state that is watered by the Merrimac River, as there is an abundance of swamps and wet meadows just fitted for the growth of this genus. There is a very marked difference between the superficial appearance of the two species *C. Americanum* and *C. Kindbergii* from the fact that the branch leaves of the former are subimbricate, while those of the latter are widely open. In their compact method of growth and patent leaves they remind one strongly of *Mnium hornum*, as the dendroid character of the genus is not apparent. I think the blackened appearance to be due to submersion, as greener plants are found in less wet situations.

J. W. HUNTINGTON.

NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

PLATYGYRIUM REPENS (Brid.) Br. & Sch.

HYPNUM PALATINUM Neck. Act. Acad. Theod. palat. 2:454. t. l. f. l. 1770 pp. Neck. Meth. Musc. 182. 1771.—Dill. Hist. Musc. 2:320. t. 41, fig. 55. B. C. 1741.

ENTODON PALATINUS Lindb. Musc. Scand. 39:1879.

ENTODON REPENS (Brid.) Grout. Bull. T.B.C. 23:227. 1896.

Recent European authors have followed Schimper in the name of this moss. Dr. Grout in his Revision of the Isotheciaceæ, has followed Lindberg generically but not specifically. In a genus so marked in its natural character as *Entodon*, I fail to see how this species belongs there. As to the specific name, Lindberg stated in his Musci Scandinavici that there are numerous and perfect specimens of *Hypnum palatinum* collected by Necker, preserved at St. Petersberg, which are identical with *Platygrium repens*. Le Jolis, in his remarks on Nomenclature, fails to appreciate the points that Lindberg made and attempts to elucidate the species by reference to subsequent authors, instead of consulting the original place of publication of *H. palatinum*. The original citation is given correctly above, and the volume is to be seen in the Astor Library. We have Necker's Methodus and Dillenius' Historia, and the three references show very conclusively what Necker meant. He refered to plate 41, fig. 55, of Dillenius, and in the Methodus says figures B and C absolutely illustrate his plant. Figures A and D are undoubtedly *Pterogonium gracile*, and it is unquestionably true that Necker included both species under *H. palatinum*, in his description as well as his synonymy; but in t. 1., fig. 1, of the Acta, he figured *Platygyrium*, and in the Methodus he excluded the Dillenian figures of *Pterogonium gracile*. At first he evidently thought that *Platygyrium* was the young "germinating plant" of *Pterogonium*, and described the gemmæ on the apex of the branches. He stated that the capsule was exannulate, but considering that the description was probably drawn without a compound microscope, this is not surprising and is equally untrue of *Pterogonium gracile*. It will be seen by consulting the synonymy of this species, that there is also confusion in the older names, and that *H. palatinum* is cited by Limpricht as one of its synonyms. As shown above, this is only partially true and t. l., fig. 1, and part of the description would have been omitted. Under the circumstances it seems best to maintain the specific name of *repens* (Brid.) for *Platygyrium*.

PLATYGYRIUM BRACHYCLADON (Brid.) Kindb. Br. Eu. & N. Am. 1:31. 1897.

PTERIGYNANDRUM BRACHYCLADON Brid. Mant. Musc. 130. 1819, & Bryol. Univ. 2:185. 1827.

PTEROGONIUM ASCENDENS, Schw. Supp. 3:1:2, t. 243. 1828. Card. Bull. Hb. Boiss. 7:375. 1899. t. 8.

PLATYGYRIUM REPENS VAR. ORTHOCLADOS. Kindb. Mac. Cat. 6:172. 1892.

The above is the synonomy as indicated by Kindberg and Cardot, but in order to be sure that *P. brachycladon* Brid., is the same as *P. ascendens* Schw. it will be necessary to compare the specimens, as Bridel cited (Bryol. Univ. 2:185) Schwagrichen's plate 110 and not 243. Both plates have been cited by Sullivant in the Icones as *Homalothecium subcapillatum*, but I agree with M. Cardot that this cannot be true. *P. ascendens* Schw. seems to be closely related to *P. repens* as Cardot has stated, differing from it in the smaller size of the plants, the shorter, less acuminate leaves with denser, smaller, transversely elongated, alar cells, the short seta (1 cm. long) shorter more cylindric capsules (½ mm. long), with the peristome much smaller and narrower teeth, the markings are different. The parenthetical additions are my own.

It is evident in studying *Platygyrium repens* that the differences noted by Kindberg and Cardot hold true in some specimens. In our set of Sull. & Lesq. Musci. bor. Am. No. 259 would agree with *P. ascendens* and part of 385, but there is a long-pedicelled portion of 385 in which the leaves and teeth are quite different. That there aregreat differences in the European specimens seems also evident, so that the question of whether to separate this species, as Kindberg has done, or to describe the varities under one species as Limpricht does, requires more study, and Bridel's types will have to be seen before we can take up either one of the old names. The original description of *P. repens* calls for a short pedicel and ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves. In the Bryologia Universalis it is further stated that the perichetial leaves are serrate at the apex and the pedicel 6–8 lines long.

The Muhlenberg collection contains three specimens of *Platygyrium repens* but none of them are named *P. ascendens*, as this was not described till 1828, so that we cannot help elucidate the uncertainty as to whether it is *monoicous*. It will be noted that Kindberg states of *P. repens* that it is "*dioecious or pseudo-monoecious* and of *P. brachycladon* that it is *monoecious*." These points also should be determined from Bridel's types. Therefore I have sent duplicates of critically studied specimens to Berlin for comparison, and hope to be able to clear up this matter at some future time. Any notes and specimens of *Platygyrium repens* will be welcome.

Anomodon Toccoæ Sull. & Lesq. 1856.
A. devolutus Mitt. 1859; Neckera sciuroides Hpe. 1879.
A. robustus Rehm. 1893; A. flagelliferus C. M. 1897.
Thamnium Toccoæ Kindb. 1897.

In the November number of the Journal of Botany (39:360. 1901) Mr. E. S. Salmon has given us the results of some very interesting studies and comparisons, which have shown that five supposedly distinct species prove to be forms of *A. Toccoæ*, and that like *Fissidens grandifrons*, the only locality where it is known to fruit is N. W. India, in the Himalaya Mountains. This extends the range of this species from Georgia to Brazil, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, China, Japan, and Africa. Mr. Salmon cites only the type locality at Toccoa Falls, Georgia, to which should be added, Falls of the Yadkin, N. C., J. K. Small, 1892.

NECROLOGY.

Professor Alonzo Linn died at Washington, Penn., on September 28th, 1901, at the age of 74 years. He was connected with Washington and Jefferson College from 1847 to the present, having taught History, Political Economy, Latin and Greek. In recent years he had devoted some time to mosses and with the assistance of Professor Simonton printed a "Preliminary List" of those of Washington County, Penn. They were fortunate in discovering several stations for *Fissidens hyalinus*. Professor Linn had prepared a list of the generic names of the mosses with their derivations and meanings, which might be helpful to the readers of THE BRYOLOGIST.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Data regarding the death early in the year of Mr. D. A. Burnett received too late for this issue. A suitable note will appear in the March number. *Eds.*

Any having imperfect copies of the October number will receive perfect ones in exchange by returning same to Mrs. Smith.

CORRECTIONS. On page 58, under Parmelia perforata (Plate VI, read 1, instead of 3). Page 59, under P. Borreri v. reducta (Plate VI, read 3 instead of 1). On page 64, In description Plate VII, 2.—Hypnum, read plesi*o*stramineum. Page 65 in Key, under 3. read plesi*o*stramineum, bottom of page 65 the same. Page 67, seventh line from top read "Lindberg *et* Arnell." Page 70 in description Fig. 1, insert "d" before T. abietinum and omit "o" in first word bottom line same page.

Dr. Best offers reprints of his article on "Thuidium" from the October BRYOLOGIST, at ten cents each, or 3 for 25c. Apply to Mrs. Smith, 78 Orange street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The series on Lichens by Mrs. Harris begun in the January, 1901, issue will be continued during 1902, though we regret to say, omitted for January. The four groups so far treated include the Usneas; Alectoria, Evernia & Ramalina; Cetraria and Parmelias.